D. F. WRIGHT, M. D., Editor.

PERMS: \$2.00 IN ADVANCE.

AFTER THE BATTLE.

general conduct of a campaign. Such it comes from their antagonists. in a position which rendered the sub- influence prevails; there must be no

We have just fought as stubborn or rather it must be more firmly tle is clearing off, we propose as far as turn out to be the commencement for condition of the two armies, with a tations of our defeat. view to ascertain with such accuracy as may be found attainable, the proba- SENATOR GORDON OF GEORGIA. I never heard it. ble result as affects the ultimate prevalence of the one or the other of the all only an incident and episode.

coming administration earnestly solic- Democrats were firm or vacillating. be abandoned, and exactly the prin- Watterson. ciples which the Democracy have contended for shall be adopted.

Now does all this look like Repub-The so-called victors are already suing respectfully to those whom they consider their defeated enemics; and they can neither drive these enemies from their vantage ground nor get possesion have made a raid upon our camp and possessed themselves of our baggage and commissary stores, but they cannot drive us from our position and the wisest of their leaders proclaim their conviction that their own is untenable. To us the demoralization and prostration which is represented as having taken possession of the Democratic party seems utterly incredible. We are well aware that it is by no means certain that the programme forshadowed by Mr. Stanley Mathews and other emissaries of Gov. Hayes defacto may never go it into operation. [For we are writing on the 5th of March, the day on which the stupendous fraud is to be consummated by the inauguration ceremonies of President defacto Hayes, and, even

before our date of publication, all these promises may have been proved But what if it be so? What if Chamberlain and Packard and their miserable rabble should be installed in power by bloodshed and military force, what if the old advisers of Gen. Grant should become the counsellors of Mr. Hayes and their advice be taken, and the old reign of fraud and peculation and corruption be continued, all which is scarcely a possibility even if the new President has the will to attempt it-in a mere party point of view, so much the better for the Democratic party. Worse we admit for the country, but as a contingency in the party tactics, it bears on its very surface the stamp of a Republican defeat, for it is tantamount to the spectacle of an army driven back to the occupation of : position which has already been found untenable.

Why, with this programme Mr. Hayes would find before his four years are out a two thirds majority against him in both Houses, and, in 1880, the Democratic majority instead of counting like that of Tilden a quarter of : million out of eight million votes would stand, out of the nine million of votes which will then be cast, in the ratio of six millions to three.

Away with despondency then, away with querulous railings, and let the Democracy awake to its duties-and these duties are of a very high order indeed, for if present indications have any significance these duties will in a great measure amount to the government of the United States for the next four years. It has been many years since the Constitutional power of an opposition in influencing the principles of government has been felt in the United States. Since IS61 down to 1875, there was practically no opposition at all; a two thirds majority in both Houses enabled the Republicans to gag and bind the opposition into silence and inaction whenever it suited | ing till the next regular session, and them; and from 1875 to the present that then the Republicans expect to time the antagonism of the Democratic | find a more tractable House of Re-House to the Republican Senate has presentatives. Nous verrons. and the House with an equally small personned to be squeamish.

Democratic majority, each majority being liable at any time to be converted into a minority by very slight changes in the personnel of one or the other branch of the legislature. It is our orm firm belief that future elections within the next four years will establish a very decided Demokratic prodominance in both Houses, but this is a probability dependent very but this is a probability dependent very but mand wisdom which the Democratic is mand wisdom which the Democratic is mand wisdom which the Democratic of the Commence of the North Dear of the North Dear of the North Dear of the North Dear of the Commission. How that condidence has been disappointed, how at decision has been disappointed, how at decision has been disappointed, how the decision has been disappointed, how at decision has been disappointed. How mand therifount from the cloud commission. Flow that commission. Flow that condition of the problem of this has been disappointed, how at decision has been disappointed. How the commission. Flow the demokration has been disappointed, how at decision has been disappointed. And the legislature of the commission. Flow the demokration of the problem of the legislature. This is i am and wisdom which the Democratic is "ALIUNDE."

CHE CHRONICLE delegation in both Houses may display during that time.

Many of the principles which islation proposed by their antagonists, made by our Representative Col. CLARRSVILLE::: MARCH 10, 1877. It has often happened in the world's a rival establishment stealing one's passed it unnoticed and in looking history, when some great battle has thunder; but it will be fatal to the pro- over the numbers of that publication been fought in which the might of na- gress of the party in securing the fu- for the 20th, and for some days after, tions has been put forth on both sides, ture support of the nation if, under we could find no trace of the Col.'s that the event has been found far dif- these circumstances they should take speech. It is now too late to insert ferent from what the immediate result counsel of their passions rather than the whole speech, but we feel conof the battle had indicated, and the their judgment and offer a factious op- strained to make room for his vindicaoss of a battle has told as gain in the position to sound legislation because tion of his own position in having

n battle we believe that of Chickamanga to have been in our own late war, and if military criticism were the purpose of this paper we think we could show that, while Chickamanga made or may make in the future and to could show that, while Chickamanga meet with presentation of Samuel could show that while could show that the incoming administration in all its the incoming administration in all a battle we believe that of Chicka- Their true policy is to watch closely bill was one of the most decisive victories that ever attended the Confederate any relapse into old ways condemned by the nation even where Republican by the nation even where Republicans the nation even whe sequent disastrous retreat from Mis- time or energy wasted in angry recrim- South, in the Senate and the House, sionary Ridge and the weary defensive ination, still less in hopeless despon- with the exception of one in the formanauvres of Jos. E. Johnson in dency, and above all the organization mer and eighteen in the latter branch of the party must remain intact and furious a political battle as that consolidated than ever; and under have voted for the bill if Mr. Tilden lieved that the Democratic Senators of Chickamauga was in a military these conditions, the ceremonies of could have secured his Constitutional sense, and, now that the smoke of bat- this 5th of March will we firmly hope rights without it; and if the one Dempossible to reconnoitre the position and us of victory rather than the manifes- bill ever suggested any feasible method

We have little hereafter to say of combatants in the great controversy of the past in the way either of denunciawhich this conflict, great as it is, is after tion or regret; but the opinions of trumpet sounded above the grave in Senator Gordon expressed lately in an the hope of a resurrection. As to how If the result contemplated be the interview with a member of the press he lost his chances, by what process predominance of the principles for are so thoroughly in accordance with one fairly elected by the votes of the which the Democratic party contended, our own that we cannot refrain from per brought to the front, I have an of which have been discussed in this and not the mere placing their men in giving them insertion. Mr. Gordon opinion, but care not to express it here office, then we contend that our seem- professes to have derived his opinion and now. I was fully aware when I ing defeat is already demonstrating it- from conversations with Republican voted for this bill now largely its popself as a victory. The Democratic party statesmen, we, without such opportu- seating Mr. Tilden; but conscientiousoccupy their old position, the enemy nities grounded ours upon an observa- ly are making futile efforts to drive them | tion of the conduct of leading Repub. | the lights before me and believing it to from it and obtain possession of it licans, fluctuating as it did between insolent aggression and sycophantic the interest of my constituents and the nothing but a simple repeal of the act Is it not so? Do we not see the in- conciliation just according as the country, I gave the measure my sup- of 1875.

iting the co-operation of Southern It has been said that the Democrats Statesmen, earnestly protesting that need leaders; we are quite convinced trayed, nor entrapped by any one in their programme is to be as different that the leadership of Bayard and voting for this bill. I understood its in favor of striking out all except the as possible from the the dreary tissue Thurman has landed them in the provisions, exercised my best judgment first section. of Radical politics with its frauds and slough of despond; it may be that the in the premises, and propose to dodge despotism in the past, and above all ultimate leader of the party is yet a belongs to my action. If I erred, I do we not witness solemn pledges that coming man; but if selections are to erred with an overwhelming majority the election will preclude all possibilitheir iniquitous system of government be made from those now before the of the Democratic Representatives, which they have practised in the public our choice is, for the East Ran- North and South, in both Houses of South, and against which the Democ- dal, for the South Gordon, for the press of the country which, with a will pass, the more obnoxious clauses racy have so sturdily contended, shall | West, spite of his short experience, unanimity akin to that which signal-

The interview is as follows :

I never doubted, said Senator Gordon, and I am now absolutely assured of the fact (and from Republican sources, too.) | The American people, I was disappointed and shocked at the course of to what we have said already as to the date.

the future. Haves' prompt disavowal confensive article in the State Journa

cented the inanguration of movemen will keep him out of the White Hous at will become of the Democracy years? A grand, sweeping victor its them, beyond the shadow of a doub egration. It is plain that no South deve it will. I have no idea that Hayes any orther man can buy the sentiment the South with a few petry offices, or cauch with paronage a party that has eved its heroism and demonstrated its

THE APPROPRIATION BILLS.

The appropriation bills are all passed except that for the maintainance of the addled with the provision that the army should be reduced to 17,000 and that no part of it should be used in interfering with the Southern State governments. The Senate refused to pass it so saddled, and returned it to the House; a committee of conference was then appointed by both Houses which failed to agree and the appropriation dropped. Some think that this will necessitate an extra session, others are of the opinion that money enough is on hand to keep things go-

There seems to be something wrong have hitherto been advocated exclu- about the Congressional Record, dursively by the Democratic party will in | ing the early part of the week we reall probability be embodied in the leg- ceived a copy of an admirable speech this will be a severe trial to the self. House on Feb 20th, purporting to be control of the Democrats for it is not taken from Congressional Record; we a pleasant position to sit still and see thought it strange that we should have voted for the Electoral Commission of them passed the Senate, but are re-

every Democrat, both North and of Congress, he stood no chance to be inaugurated. I have a right to so assume, because no Democrat would ocrat in the Senate and the eighteen in the House who voted against the by which, in the face of existing facts and surrounding circumstances, Mr Tilden could have been inauguarated,

So far as reaching the Presidential chair was concerned, Mr. Tilden was dead and buried before this electoral bill was brought forward; it was the people was sent to the rear and a usurvoted for this bill how largely its popy surveying the whole ground with that could then be done to subserve fortunes. I was neither deceived, be Congress; I erred with the Democratic

In common with a large majority of could any human being with faith even as a mustard-seed in the honor of his race suppose that men who wore the robes of Supreme judges could get late some of them. their own consent to go down to history with the damnation of such decisions as they made clinging like an endless curse to their names? When established by their rulings shall have died away; when the passions which now inflame the hearts and becloud the judgment of men shall have subsided, and the acts of those eight of Tennessec. members of the high joint commission shall be read in the clear, unwavering light of history, the verdiet of posterity upon their conduct will be far and possibly Florida, if there had been curse which now leaps burning from Clarksville, Chattanooga etc., within een determined and undivided from the heart of an outraged and injured

THE SITUATION IN LOUISIANA.

On Friday March 2nd, President Grant telegraphed to Governor's Packard and Nichols that he should give Gen. Augur immediate orders, rescinding the maintainance of the status quo and that after that, the military would take no part in the local affairs of the State except in case of a riot which the State authorities might not have the power to control. In the telegram to Gov. Nichols, it was suggested that he should issue a proclamation "commanding peace and order, and declaring general amnesty, security and

It is understood upon, what authority we know not, that this announcement was made with the concurrence of the incoming President Hayes.

equal justice to all.'

Notwithstanding these messages the military were not removed on the third from around the State House, a fact which has excited some uneasiness and the Louisiana Congressmen had sent the following message to

"We begleave respectfully to inform the President that the troops have not been withdrawn from the streets and vicinity of the State-house in New of the next two years. Orleans, in compliance with his orders. We suggest to the President that it is due to himself and the assurances THE PRESIDENT'S INTENTIONS. given to us by him that the instruconstrated its tions, if misunderstood, be made more explicit, so that the troops may be withdrawn from the support of Pack-

HALE is strongly spoken of for the be a fitting successor to Robeson, but then, if they are going to do as bad as that, why not retain Robeson? They know he is safe. Since the above was

THE CABINET.

The following is announced as the new Cabinet of Mr. Hayes :

William M. Evarts, of New York. Secretary of State. John Sherman, of Ohio, Secretary

George W. McCrary, of Iowa, Secretary of War. Richard M. Thompson, of Iudiana,

Secretary of the Navy. Charles Devens, of Massachusetts, Attorney General.

David M. Key, of Tennessee, Postmaster General. Carl Schurz, of Missouri, Secretary

These appointments have as yet none riously embarrass the President if he really calculates upon recognizing Packard as Governor of Louisiana. It is believed that Evarts and Schurz will be vigorously opposed. It is believed that the Democratic Senators will sustain the President against the afford to lose a man. This would sewill sustain the President against the extremeits of his own party.

We give the facts at present, reserving our own comment till next week.

CONVENTIONAL INTEREST.

in the General Assembly of the State The House, when the bill repealing

the Conventional Interest law of 1875 was in committee, tacked on to it a number of additional provisions, some journal, and are deemed by all intelligent business men to be pregnant with disastrous effects upon the commerce and general business of the State. In this condition the bill was return-

ed to the Senate where it had orignated. In its original form it comprised On its return to the Senate with the

additional clauses it was referred to a select committee, who have reported

Knowing that the pledges given by both Senators and Legislators during ty of the entire abandonment of the bill, we yet hope that in this form it being dropped and the whole subject ized its passage by Congress, sustained | being thus remanded to the sober second thought of the people.

> bill should pass with the clauses added in the House, we will only recapitu-

First, It will at once stop all advances on crops in Tennessee, and so break down the whole commerce of the State: the partisan shout now sent up by men | most of the farmers will get no adeager to gather the fruits of the fraud vances at all, and those who do will get them by sending their produce to Hopkinsville, Louisville etc. Thus breaking down the presperity of the cities

Secondly, It will give a fatal check to the improvement of property. All the rapid improvements which have more terrible than even the withering been made in thriving towns like the last two years, have depended upon facilities for contracting temporary loans on the part of property-holders, which did not exist until the Conventional Interest law was passed and

> which will vanish with its repeal. Third. The only word of favor for the proposed legislation which we have heard has come from those who make it their main business to shave notes at high rates of interest; these men know that they can eyade any law where their clients are hard pushed and compelled to have money, and will do it if they have to go to Kentucky

If we were actuated by the one purpose of killing off all future legislation in this direction, we would be in favor of passing the bill with all its most obnoxious clauses, for in that case we are quite sure that the experience of the next two years would enlist the whole people finally and forever against it, but the prostration of all the commercial interests in the State would be too high a price for even such valuable experience as that; we will only hope therefore that the Senate will take the advice of its select committee, pass the bill in its least obnoxious form possible, and leave the rest to the experience and reflection

Since writing our leading editorial, it has become evident to us that the new President does really intend to re-No answer to this had been received. | cognize the governments of Hampton It seems not to be anticipated that and Nichols, in South Carolina and resident Hayes will take any further | Louisiana, but that he is beset with difsteps for some weeksafter his inaugur- ficulties that may become insuperable. ation. If not he deliberately leaves These troubles cropped out in the Senthings in a most dangerous condition ate when the question of Kellogg's adfor which he incurs serious responsi- mission to the Senate was mooted in that body. Mr. Blaine in his loud blataut tone, defied the Republican members of the Senate to reconcile the Navy office. His main recommenda- validity of Hayes' election with the tion is that he is the son-in-law of his rejection of Packard's, and with that father-in-law. Further there are dam. he contended, the status of the Packning secrets stowed away in the Navy and legislature and of their Senator office and it is believed that Hale will | elect stands and falls; and the Presinot squeal. His votes have always dent's position gained no champion till en given against the investigation of help came from the Democratic side; know he is safe. Since the above was Senate in judging of the credentials of

WASHINGTON, March 4 - The following address of the Democratic National Committee is made:

address was unanimously adopted.

L. Q. C. LAMAR, Chairman.

WM. M. ROBBING.

ACTION OF THE DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL At a meeting of members of the Nationa Democratic Committee, held March 3, 1877 the following address was unanimously adopted. A. S. HEWITT, Chairman. F. O. PRINCE, Secretary.

TO THE AMERICAN PEOPLE-We submit to the country the following review of the events which have resulted in the declaration that Rutherford B. Hayes has been elected President of the United States. In the late political canvass, two facts stood out recommends.

controls every other Christian and civilized government of the world, they received a majority of more than 1,000,000. On the day succeeding the election, it was announced by the Chairman of the Republican National Committee that 181 Tilden electors and 185 Hayes electors had been chosen. Nothing had then been learned of the election, excepting the vote actually cast. It has never since been disputed that by that vote a majority of the Tilden electors had been appointed. Such an announcement, erefore, could only have been made in resuance of an arrangement to change the te shown to have been given by the peo-graphic way that after the true result d been proclaimed, a conspiracy was med by the Republican leaders to revise e decision made at the polls. The field osen for the development of the conspir-y was the States of Florida and Louisiana. The present position of this question those States had been subjected to govern-ments not of their choice. Taxation and maladministration had robbed them of their substance, and well nigh destroyed their spirit and hope. The army of the United States had been freely used to main-tain these governments in their acts of cor-ruption and usurpation. It was believed that its services would aid in the designed conspiracy. The names of the officers de-pended upon are Marcellus L. Stearns, Sam-uel B. McLin and Clayton A. Cowgill, of Florida, and Wm. Pitt Kellogs, J. Madison Wells, Thomas B. Anderson, E. Casanave and J. B. Kenner, of Louisiana. These men and J. B. Kenner, of Louisiana. These men were not strangers to the American people. They had before usurped authority. The Returning Boards of these States had made them themselves bywords in the land. The Governors were known to be pretenders. If there were two names dishonored in the general estimation, they were the names of William Pitt Kellogg and J. Madison Wells. To such men was the work of consummating the conspiracy confided. They entered

To such men was the work of consummating the conspiracy confided. They entered upon their task with alacrity, advised and encouraged by leading visiting Republican statesmen of the North. They took each step with deliberate and apparent regard for law. Before the election in Louisiana, William Pitt Kellogg and his subordinates assumed exclusive control of the execution of the registration law. They refused registration to thousands entitled to it, and added thousands to the lists who had no right to vote. On the day of election the polls were managed by officials appointed by the Governor. These were in nearly every instance ernor. These were in nearly every instance members of the Republican party. United states marshals swarmed at every precinct, when thought necessary, under pretense of preserving the peace, but in fact to intimidate the voters. Ballot boxes were stuffed to the interest of the Republican candi-

ng Board, while in other cases returns giv-ug Democratic majorities were withhold om the canvassers altogether. After the sturns had been delivered to the board they emained in its exclusive possession, and hile there they were opened with its con-ent and original papers abstracted and also ones substituted in their stead. When

Thos. C. Anderson, offered to elect the chois State ticked for \$200,000 cash in ad. The money was not paid. Negotia-is were renewed, if ever broken off, with leaders of the Republican party. The ult was declared in its favor. The chief spirator, J. Madison Wells, admitted

House to the Republican Senate has for the most part resulted in a series of the most part resulted in a series of its own power being determined to earry resistance to its antagonists to all extremes. But the relations of particles to each other in the next Congress where wells are a present, the Senate will open see at present, the Senate will open with a very small Republican majority and the House with a very small Republican majority and the House with a equally small of the senate will open and the House with an equally small of the senate will find both these incorrected by the senate will be counted by the sentence has been the same than the first sentence to its antagonists to all the stream of the states, in the short states, in the states, the people are sovereign in the source of statistic to earn the electional votes of the states, in the states, the people are sovereign; but like other sovereigns, but like other sovereigns,

Commission to sustain them. The Commission by a vote of \$5 to 7\$, refused to receive the testimony offered, except as to ineligibility as to a single member in Florida. It was voted in the case of Louisiana that the Commission would not hear evidence to show that the Beturning Board was an unconstitutional body; that it was not organized as the law requirece at the time the vote was canvassed; that it had no jurisdiction to canvass the electoral vote; that charges of riot, intimidation and violence were false, and that the Returning Board knew that fact; that certificates were corruptly and fraudulently issued, and as a result of con-

he electors, so that the lawful vote of the

In the second place, this decision minines an article of the Constitution. In section 1, article 41, it is provided: "Bul no senator or representative or person holding an office of trust or profit under the United States shall be appointed an elector." If a State chooses electors who are incligible, how can this provision be made effectual? The State, by its action, has refused to repeal it. Maniprovision be made effectual? The State, by its action, has refused to repeal it. Manifestly it can then only be enforced by the power authorized to pass upon the vot which the State has returned. Congress then, in counting the vote, must decide whare and who are not eligible electors, fact which can only be ascertained by evidence aliande. Any other doctrine abrogates the previous construction and in effect substitutes the following: "Semators, representations and the substitutes the following: "Semators, representations and the substitutes the following: "Semators, representations and the substitutes the following: "Semators, representations are substituted as a substitute of the substitu

In the third place, the doctrine ignores all precedents and rules of morals in excluding evidence of fraud submitted. Nothing can stand which is tarnished by fraud, It vitates everything. It annuls every deed, cancels every obligation, annuls every contract, reverses every judgment. Every tribunal, however organized, is bound to regard every fraudulent transaction as a nullity, however it may come before it, whether directly, in a dependent proceeding, or coliaterally. The decision of the highest tribunal, if procured through fraud, should be treated as of no effect by the humblest court in the land. As said by a distinguished writer, "It whether inferior or superior, to treat as nullity any judgment that can be clear; shown to have been obtained by manife fraud. It remains for this Commission i dictate that there were certain tribunal which could perpetrate fraud with impun-ty, and that there was one court whice could not lay its hands upon fraud whe brought before it for review. Those exceptional tribunals were the Returning Boards of Florida and Louisiana. That exceptional court is the Electoral Commission. Fraud has found an intrenchment from which it can not be driven in a contest making choice of the highest officer of the greatest of republics. A doctrine more corrupting in consequences, more destructive of the purity of election and more threatening to the perpetuity of free government could not easily be suggested. It is sought to justify this decision by an appeal to State sovereignty. The argument is that the States choose their electors in their sovereign capacity; their decision can not be reversed by any other authority. This proposition pushes to its furthest limit the doctrine of Staterights. The theory of the most advanced advocates of that school, was only that the States were sovereign as reserved powers

the power to choose electors would not have existed except for the Constitution. It was therefore, a delegated power. The Legisla ture of the State chooses the electors, by virtue of a constitutional provision. It is a duty to be performed by the State while in the Union. It can not perform it before admission nor again. a President upon the people. The power to review the action of the Electoral College seems necessarily to be divided from the nature of a confederated government. I nature of a confederated government. If one party to a compact possesses a power, as to its subject matter, superior to the power delegated by agreement, the compact inevi-tably falls, for it is impossible for a confede-racy to exist, unless the jurisdiction of its individual members, asto the powers com-mitted to the confederation is subordinated to the larger jurisdiction of the latter. If, for example, as in this case, one State can exercise its functions as to the election of a President, in violation of the Constitution.

ther will always be darkened by the stal er a new contest, to secure overwhelming ictories, that conspirators may never again ttempt the experiment which now humil-ates the republic, and has installed in the nighest office a usurper. Frank H. Hurn, of Ohio.

RANDALL L. GIBSON, of Louisiana. JOSIAH G. ABBOTT, of Massachusett OFTO R. SINGLETON, of Mississippl. WM. P. LYNDE, of Wisconsin.

THE following is cut from the Shel ovville Commercial. TOO MUCH LEGISLATION.

The Clarksville Chronicle Is out of humo

We have no objection to the Shelbyville editor ventilating our opinions on popular sovreignty or any other sub-

Demos to pay his debts, or at least the interest on them, we were held up to public indignation as a bloated bondho'der, and now as an avaricious old usurer putting out his hundreds of thousands at 16 per cent, and closing on widows and orphans like a rascally old Shylock or Overreach. All right, gentlemen, we accept the description as a correct portrait, only would that you could convince our bankers Messrs. Kennedy and Glenn, of the fact; it would facilitate our transactions considerably, when it might be desirable to contract a loan of a million or two to pay the editorial board and washing.

AN ERROR .- In discussing the cabinet appointments, the Louisville Courier-Journal makes a strange mistake. He describes Mr. D. M. Key as a Senator from Tennessee, filling the unexpired term of Andrew Johnson. Mr. Key is not in the Senate at all. Judge Bailey of this place fills Johnson's term, and Ex-Gov. Harris is our other Senator. The C. J. is generally very accurate, but missed it here

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT We standaghast at the thousands hourly hurried to a premature grave, victims of having neglected the first symptoms of disease. Whether the complaint originates in the body, or be introduced accidentally through the skin-fatal results may be warded off by a timely recourse to one or both of these medicines. 25 cents per box or

THE Grand Central Hotel, New York, is becoming more popular every day since its reduction from \$4.00 to \$2.50 and \$3.00 per day.

Important

To the Citizens of

Montgomery County

ESPECIALLY THE

FARMERS!

WOOLENS,

SHAWLS, BLACK & COLORED

SILKS,

dec., dec., dec.

JAS. A. MANNING, M. CALAHAN, JAS. BURKE,

Sheriff's Sale of REAL ESTATE.

State of Tennessee-Montgomery Co. Rice, Broaddus & Co. vs. J. A. Tait. By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponsa-to me directed, from the Circuit Court of Montgomery county, Tenn., I will sell to the highest bidder, for each, at the Court

Monday, April 2, 1877, Monday, April 2, 1877,

a tract of land lying in District No. 1, of Montgomery county, Tenn., and bounded as follows:

Beginning at S. H. Morgan's Northwest Deginning at S. H. Morgan's Northwest Seginning at S. H. Morgan's Northwest Seginning at S. H. Morgan's Northwest District Theorem 15 of the Seginning at S. H. Morgan's Northwest 15 poles to a stone; thence North one degree West 35 poles and 15 links to a stone; thence West 85 poles to a stone in H. D. Marshall's line; thence along his said line and the line of Mrs. Adkin's South two degrees West 56 poles and 10 links to the beginning; containing about 70 acres and 98 poles.

Levied on as the property of J. A. Tait to satisfy a judgment in faver of Rice, Broaddus & Co. JAMES E. MOSELEY, Sheriff. March 10, 1877-iwprf88 00.

Sheriff's Sale of REAL ESTATE.

State of Tennessee--- Montgomery Co. Thomas Ogburn vs. M. A. C. Ogburn. By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas o me directed, from the Circuit Court of doutgomery county, Tenn., I will sell to he highest hidder, for cash, at the Court douse door, in Clarksville, on

Monday, April 2, 1877, State them ourselves.

We recognize the fact then that the people is, and of right ought to be March 10, 1877-1wprf87 50.

Levied on as the dower interest of Mrs. M. A. C. Ogburn to satisfy a judgment in favor of Thomas Ogburn.

JAMES E. MOSELEY, Sheriff.

March 10, 1877-1wprf87 50.

By virtue of a writ of vendition! exponss to me directed, from the Circuit Court of Montgomery county, Tenn., I will sell to the highest bidder, for cash, at the Court House door, in Clarksville, on

J. J. CRUSMAN

IS NOW RECEIVING

NEW STOCK,

CONSISTING OF

Devilled Ham, Devilled Turkey, Devilled Tongue,

Devilled Chicken,

HEATH PEACHES, BARTLETT PEARS. YARMOUTH SUGAR CORN.

TOMATOES, PINE APPLES, SAUCES,

EXTRA GOLDEN SYRUP,

PICKLES.

OLD JAVA COFFEE.

FINE TEAS, The undersigned, representing the interests of the British Co-Operative firms of 75 Aldermanburg and 2º Regent street, London, and 20 Walker street, New York city beg leave to inform the people of this county that they are offering extraordinary inducements in

FANCY CRACKERS, NICK NACKS.

Extra Quality New Orleans Molasses,

ETC., ETC., ETC.

Corner of First and Franklin Streets. March 10, 1877-tf

Are receiving in addition to their large stock of

Sugar, Coffee & Molasses,

A full assortment of

FIELD SEED, CLOVER,

HERDS GRASS, TIMOTHY And Orchard Grass.

Also a large stock of

Northern Seed Potatoes.

Lowest Market Price.

Which they offer at the

W. H. TURNLEY,

JAS. T. KEFNEDY, Late of Smith & Kenned Turnley, Ely & Kennedy,

CLARKSVILLE, TENN.,



CONSIGNMENTS

FOR SAMPLING AND SELLING

TOBACCO.